

UDALOV, Yu. F., kand. med. nauk, mayor med. sluzhby; KUZNETSOV, M.I., kand. biol. nauk; IAZUTYATSKIY, N.P., kapitan med. sluzhby.

Results of giving mass doses of vitamins to flying personnel under Arctic conditions. Voen.-med. zhur. no.1:69-71 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(AVIATORS, dis.

vitamin defic. in Arctic cond., prev. with massive vitamin ther. (Rus))

(VITAMIN DEFICIENCIES, pref. & control  
in aviators in Arctic cond., prev. with massive vitamin ther. (Rus))

LALUZA, K. ....

"The New Brucellin RD and Tularemia M Allergens," by Yu. Parnas and K. Lazusa, Chair of Microbiology of the Medical Academy and the Department of Anthroozoonoses of the Institute of Rural Hygiene in Lublin, Poland, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 2, Feb 57, p 92

The following is the authors' abstract of an article submitted for publication 7 November 1956:

"To provide clinicians and epidemiologists assistance in the diagnosis of brucellosis and tularemia, we developed a new method of obtaining brucellosis and tularemia antigens. We have called the brucellosis allergen brucellin RD and the tularemia allergen, tularin M. Brucellin RD is obtained from virulent and immunogenic strains of Br. brucei var. bovis Nos. 24, 544, and 36 during the S-phase by breaking them down with ultrasound (2,800 kc/sec for 90 minutes at 30°C). Tularin M is obtained from S-phase strains of Past. tularensis in the same way.

"Illustration 1 [Photo No 270551] shows the Brucella culture before treatment with ultrasound; illustration 2 [Photo No 270552], after the action of ultrasound.

Sum. 1374

LALULA, K.

"Illustration 3 [Photo No 270553] shows the normal tularemia culture, and illustration 4 [Photo No 270554] shows it after the action of the ultrasound (magnified 18,000 times).

"Brucellin RD and tularin M are only slightly toxic, sensitive, and highly specific allergens. Their use in conjunction with other diagnostic reactions significantly facilitates the detection of brucellosis and tularemia.

"Illustration 5 [Photo No 270555] shows the reaction to brucellin RD administered intracutaneously in a 0.1 ml dose (the Burnet test) to a brucellosis patient. Illustration 6 [Photo No 270556] shows the cutaneous allergic reaction to tularin M.

"We are also utilizing brucellin RD and tularin M for the vaccine therapy of brucellosis and tularemia." (U)

54M-1374

L 4567h-66 ENT(m)/T WE  
ACC NR: AP6023622

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/004/0012/0015

AUTHOR: Agafonov, A. V.; Osipov, L. N.; Rogov, S. P.; Uzunkoyan, P. N.; Finelonov, V. P.; Zhandanovskiy, N. B.; Perozhigina, I. Ya.; Kel'man, I. V.; Pisarchik, A. N.; Afanas'yov, V. I.; Khavkin, V. A.; Laz'yan, N. G.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Refining (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti); Novokuybyshev Petroleum Refinery (Novokuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod)

TITLE: Experience with catalytic hydrocracking<sup>11</sup> of vacuum distillate on the hydrofining assembly of the Novokuybyshev Petroleum Refinery

SOURCE: Neftoprerabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 4, 1966, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: catalytic cracking, petroleum product, gas oil fraction, diesel fuel, gasoline

ABSTRACT: The VNIINP has developed a variant of the process for producing diesel fuel involving one-step hydrocracking of sulfur-containing vacuum distillates on an alumina-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst. The results of laboratory experiments with this variant were successfully applied at the experimental industrial hydrofining assembly of the Novokuybyshev Petroleum Refinery. The operation of the hydrocracking assembly is described. The feed stock for the plant hydrocracking was vacuum gas oil obtained from distillation of sulfur feed stock. Distillation of the hydrogenate produced:

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UDC: 665.644.2.048.5:665.658.2

L 45674-66

ACC NR: AP6023622

diesel oil which met all the requirements of GOST 4749-49 for DL grade; a gasoline fraction characterized by a low sulfur content (0.002-0.03), a relatively heavy fractional composition (melting range 120-180°), and a low octane number (42), and is recommended as feed stock for catalytic reforming; the gaseous products methane (49.2 wt. %), ethane (29.4%), propane (17.8%) and butanes (3.65). The residue of the distillation of fuel fractions is recommended as feed stock for catalytic cracking. It is concluded that the hydrocracking of vacuum gas oil on the hydrofining assembly of NKNPZ confirmed the results of work carried out by the VNIINP on pilot plants for the purpose of designing high-capacity units. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 fv

LAZYGA K.

SZKODZKI, Eugeniusz; LAZYGA, Kazimierz; SOKOLOWSKA, Bozenna; TWOREK, Romuald

Tularemia in Szczecin Voievodship. V. Infection of cattle with  
tularemia. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 8 no.3:179-184 1954.

1. Instytut Medycyny Morskiej i Tropikalnej, Panstw. Zakl. Higieny,  
Inst. Medycyny Pracy Wsi, Panstw. Instytut Weterynaryjny  
(TULAREMIA, epidemiology  
in Poland, infect. in cattle)  
(CATTLE, diseases  
tularemia, epidemiol. in Poland)

SHALOBANOV, V.P., FAYGENBLYUM, G.A., LAZYK, N.F., inzh.

Train dispatcher communications by high-frequency channels.  
Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 2 no. 8:24-25 Ag '58. (MIRA 11;8)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii signalizatsii i svyazi Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi (for Shalobanov). 2. Starshiy inzhener laboratorii signalizatsii i svyazi Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi (for Faygenbluyum). 3. Laboratoriya signalizatsii i svyazi Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi (for Lazyk).

(Railroads--Communication systems)

GUL'KEVICH, Yu.V.; LAZYUK, G.I.; GUL'KEVICH, K.Yu.

The pathogenesis of abnormalities and the specificity of teratogenic  
action. Arkh. pat., 22 no. 12:3-19 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(DEFORMITIES)



LEYEMAN, I.G.; LAZYUK, G.I. (Minsk)

Peritonitis in newborn infants. Arkh. pat. 27 no. 5:42-48 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Yu.V. Gol'kevich)  
Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SOSINA, A.M.; LAZYUK, I.I.

Incomplete osteogenesis. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.3:59-60 Mr '60.  
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany  
materinstva i detstva.  
(OSTEOPSATHYROSIS) (PNEUMONIA)

LAZZARINI, Tadeusz, prof. dr; KLOFOCINSKI, Wacław, mgr inż.

We are organizing the subsection of Engineering Geodesy in the  
International Federation of Geodesists. Przegl geod 35 no.9:  
389 S '63.

LAZZARINI, Tadeusz, prof.

Engineering geodesy; methods and requested precision. Pt.1.  
Przegl geod 35 no.3:111-117 Mr '63.

LAZZARINI, Tadeusz, prof.

Engineering geodesy, its methods and required accuracy. Pt.2. Przegl geod  
35 no.4:153-158 Ap '63.

L'Boy, A. A.

Use of radioactive isotopes to study diffusion in solids.  
A. A. L'Boy, *Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk* 42, 408-32 (1950).--The following 3 exptl. methods are discussed and evaluated: (a) method of consecutive removal of layers from the surface after the diffusion process and detn. of the concn. of the radioactive material; (b) absorption method; the radioactivity of the initial sample is decreased by absorption by the nonradioactive lattice into which the material diffuses; (c) method of cut perpendicular to the surface in contact with the radioactive material. A table contg. the isotope, the method, and the  $A$  and  $Q$  from the diffusion equation  $D = Ae^{-Q/RT}$  is compiled for the self diffusion of Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Fe, Pb, and Bi and also the diffusion of Pb in PbCl<sub>2</sub>, PbI<sub>2</sub>, and PbS. 59 references. S. Pakswar

BB Rmk

L'vov, A.A.

SOV/89-5-4-9/24

AUTHORS: Antropov, G. P., Zysin, Yu. A., Kovrizhnykh, A. A., Lbov, A. A.

TITLE: Reaction Cross Section  $U^{238}(n,2n)U^{237}$  With Neutrons of an Energy of 15 MeV (Secheniye reaktsii  $U^{238}(n,2n)U^{237}$  na neytronakh s energiyey 15 Mev)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 456-457 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1952  $\sigma$  was measured by the authors for  $U^{238}(n,2n)U^{237}$  for  $E_n = 15$  MeV as amounting to  $1,5 \pm 0,2$  b. As, in the meantime, new values have been published which are in contradiction to those mentioned, measurement was repeated in 1957. A 4 $\pi$ -counter was used for measuring. The value  $\sigma_{n,2n}$  was measured from the activity of  $U^{237}$  and from the fission products of  $U^{238}$ , namely  $Mo^{99}$ ,  $Ba^{140}$ ,  $Ce^{141}$ . A value of  $0,90 \pm 0,15$  b was obtained by these measurements. This is in agreement with the value given in reference 1, but in strict contradiction of the value given in reference 2. Comparison with the results given in reference 4 leads to the conclusion that the value of 0,90 b is highly probable.

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SOV/89-5-4-9/24  
Reaction Cross Section  $U^{238}(n,2n)U^{237}$  With Neutrons of an Energy of 15 MeV

N. P. Martynov, T. P. Timofeyeva, and N. V. Shuvanova participated in the work of chemical preparation. There are 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1958

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SOV/89-6-4-11/27

21(7)

AUTHORS:

Lbov, A. A., Naumov, I. I.

TITLE:

Radioactivation Analysis by Using Neutrons With an Energy of 14 Mev. (Radioaktivatsionnyy analiz s primeneniye neytronov s energiyey 14 Mev)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 468-470 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

1) a) The reaction  $O^{16}(n,p)N^{16}$  was used for the purpose of determining small quantities of oxygen. The material to be investigated and several standard mixtures are fastened to a rotating disk and irradiated for 15 seconds with 14 Mev-neutrons [ $D(T,n)He^4$ -reaction]. Following this, measurement of activity is begun by means of an end-window counter. In the course of 1.5 minutes, activities are measured every 10 seconds, and by comparing the activities (sample mixtures on the one hand and standard mixtures on the other) it is possible to determine the oxygen content of the sample. In order to obtain equal measuring conditions the samples and the standard mixtures are pressed into tablets of 1 g weight and 21 mm diameter. In the case of a neutron flux of  $10^7 - 10^8$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>.s, a sensitivity of  $\sim 0.1\%$  is obtained by this method. Measuring accuracy amounts to  $\pm 10\%$ . b) The second

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Radioactivation Analysis by Using Neutrons With an Energy of 14 Mev

possibility of determining oxygen is the following:  $\text{Li}^6$  is built into the samples to be investigated. These samples are irradiated in the reactor with a neutron flux of  $\sim 1.3 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$ . The tritons liberated from the reaction  $\text{Li}^6(\text{n}, \alpha)\text{T}$  act upon  $\text{O}^{16}$  and, according to the reaction  $\text{O}^{16}(\text{T}, \text{n})$ , produce the nucleus  $\text{F}^{18}$ , the activity of which is measured. The sensitivity of this method was determined in dependence on the  $\text{Li}^6$ -content and amounts to between 0.1 to 0.01%.

2) Similar methods were worked out for the purpose of determining silicon and phosphorus; the following reactions were used:  $\text{Si}^{28}(\text{n}, \text{p})\text{Al}^{28}$ ,  $\text{P}^{31}(\text{n}, \alpha)\text{Al}^{28}$ . The sum activity is measured. Without separating the  $\text{Al}^{28}$ , it is possible from the ratio of the various reaction cross sections, to determine the upper limit of the Si- and P-content of the samples. Sensitivity is about 0.01%. 3) In order to determine sulfur, chlorine and phosphorus in organic compounds and graphite, similar methods were developed, and the following reactions were used for this purpose:

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SOV/89-6-4-11/27

Radioactivation Analysis by Using Neutrons With an Energy of 14 Mev

$P^{31}(n,\gamma)P^{32}$ ,  $Cl^{35}(n,\alpha)P^{32}$ . The irradiation of 4 samples and 2 standard mixtures takes 12 to 24 hours (neutron flux  $10^8$  to  $5 \cdot 10^8$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>.sec). The exact process of determining  $P^{32}$  in organic compounds is described. The accuracy of P-determination is about 0.01%. The use of high-intensity 14 Mev neutron sources such as are today available makes it possible to increase the sensitivity of determination by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude. Yu. A. Zysin gave valuable advice and also discussed the results obtained. There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1958

Card 3/3

VLASOV, V.A.; ZYSIN, Yu.A.; KIRIN, I.S.; LBOV, A.A.; OSEYAYEVA,  
L.I.; SEL'CHENKOV, L.I.

[Yield of certain fragments in  $\text{Th}^{232}$  fission by 14.3 Mev.  
neutrons] Vykhody nekotorykh oskolkov pri delenii  $\text{Th}^{232}$   
neitronami s energiei 14,3 mev. Moskva, Glav. upr. po is-  
pol'zovaniyu atomnoi energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR,  
1960. 11 p. (MIRA 17:4)

S/089/60/008/04/05/009  
B113/B017

AUTHORS: Zysin, Yu. A., Kovrizhnykh, A. A., Lbov, A. A.,  
Sel'chenkov, L. I.

TITLE: Cross Section of the Reaction  $\text{Th}^{232}(n, 2n)\text{Th}^{231}$  with  
Neutrons of the Energy 14.7 Mev

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 360-361

TEXT: The cross section was determined by a method which is based on the activity of  $\text{Th}^{231}$  and the fission fragments  $\text{Mo}^{99}$  and  $\text{Ba}^{140}$ . The method has been described in a paper by G. P. Antropov et al. in Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 456. 14.7-Mev-neutrons were obtained by means of a low-voltage linear accelerator from the reaction  $\text{D}(\text{T}, \text{n})\text{He}^4$ . Mixture irradiated:  $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{U}_3\text{O}_8$ . Six irradiations were made, the irradiation lasting from three to eleven hours, the total neutron emission of the individual samples was at  $(2 \pm 6) \cdot 10^{14}$  n. According to a

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✓ B

Cross Section of the Reaction  $\text{Th}^{232}(n, 2n) \text{Th}^{231}$  With Neutrons of the Energy 14.7 Mev S/089/60/008/04/05/009  
B113/B017

formula given, the reaction cross section of  $\text{Th}^{232}(n, 2n) \text{Th}^{231}$  with 14.7-Mev-neutrons is found to be  $\sigma_{n,2n} = (0.65 \pm 0.15)$  barn. The authors thank K. A. Vlasov, A. S. Kovaldov, N. D. Osvayev for their assistance. V. M. Lartsev, V. R. Nolina.

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1959

✓B

Card 2/2

*LBOV, A.A.*

32988

S/641/61/000/000/015/033  
B104/B102

24.6600

AUTHORS:

Vlasov, V. A., Zysin, Yu. A., Kirin, I. S., Lbov, A. A.,  
Osyayeva, L. I., Sel'chenkov, L. I.

TITLE:

Yields of some fragments in  $\text{Th}^{232}$  fission by 14.3 Mev neutrons

SOURCE:

Krupchitskiy, P. A., ed. Neytronnaya fizika; sbornik statey.  
Moscow, 1961, 235-240

TEXT: The yields of  $\text{Ga}^{73}$ ,  $\text{Br}^{83}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{89}$ ,  $\text{Y}^{91}$ ,  $\text{Zr}^{95}$ ,  $\text{Mo}^{99}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^{111}$ ,  $\text{Cd}^{115}$ ,  $\text{Te}^{129m}$ ,  $\text{Te}^{132}$ , and  $\text{Ce}^{141}$  fragments produced in  $\text{Th}^{232}$  fission were studied by radiochemical methods. The 14.3 Mev neutrons were obtained from  $\text{D}(\text{T}, \text{n})\text{He}^4$  reactions, the deuterons of  $\sim 150$  kev were obtained from a low-voltage linear accelerator. The specimens were irradiated with a neutron flux of approximately  $(0.7-2) \cdot 10^8$  neutr/cm<sup>2</sup>.sec for 5-25 hr. The hermetically sealed cylindrical containers contained up to 90 g  $\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The irradiated thorium nitrate was dissolved in water. From this solution the fission fragments were isolated by four different methods and identified by measuring their  $\beta$ -activity. The absolute fragment yield was determined

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S/641/61/000/000/015/033

B104/B102

Yields of some fragments in ...

by a method in which the sum of the relative yields of all fission fragments obtained by interpolation of their mass distribution curves was equated to 200%. In this case triple fissions are assumed to be negligible. The results are summarized in Table 2. A comparison with the results obtained by A. Turkevich (Phys. Rev., 84, 52 (1951); Phys. Rev., 89, 552 (1953)) shows that with increasing neutron energy the fragment yields in symmetrical fission increase. The authors thank K. N. Borozdina, A. S. Kovaldov, V. M. Lartsev, N. D. Osyayev, E. V. Plyusnina and R. N. Sorokina for their help with these studies. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 10 references. 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Katcoff S., Nucleonics, 16, 4, 78 (1958); Steinberg E. P., Glendenin L. E., report no. 614, held at the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva 1958; Strominger D., Hollander J. M., Seaborg G. T., Rev. Mod. Phys., 30, 585 (1958); Leachman R., report no. 2467, held at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1958.

Table 2. Fragment yields in 14.3-Mev neutron induced  $\text{Th}^{232}$  fission.  
Legend: (1) isotope measured, (2) relative yield, (3) absolute yield, in %

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LYEV, A. A.

26608

21-4200

S/186/61/003/004/007/007  
E037/E119

AUTHORS: Martynov, N.P., Bochkarev, V.A., and Lbov, A.A.  
TITLE: Enrichment of U<sup>237</sup> using the Szilard-Chalmers method  
and uranyl dibenzoyl methane

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.4, pp. 508-509

TEXT: The Szilard-Chalmers method, which is based on the formation of recoil nuclei, is frequently used to separate isotopes of the bombarded element which are formed in a nuclear reaction. The following conditions must be observed in using this method: a) the recoil energy of the atom formed must be sufficient to break chemical bonds; b) the isotopes formed and the atoms of the original element should be in different chemical forms; c) the atoms formed during the bombardment should not exchange in their new chemical form with atoms of the irradiated chemical compound. The Szilard-Chalmers method has been used to concentrate U<sup>239</sup> (Ref.2: J.W. Irvine, Phys. Rev.: Vol.55, 1105 (1939). Ref.3: K. Starke, Naturwiss., Vol.30, 577 (1942). Ref.4: L. Melander, Acta Chem. Sland., Vol.1, 2, 169-177 (1947).

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Enrichment of U<sup>237</sup> using the ....

S/186/61/003/004/007/007  
E037/E119

Ref.5: A.H.W. Aten, Jr., N.I. Beers, D.C. de Groot. J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., Vol.5, 159 (1958)), and U<sup>237</sup> (Ref.6: A. Melander, H. Slatis, Phys. Rev., Vol.74, 709 (1948)). In the latter case solid uranyl salicaldehyde o-phenylenediamine was irradiated with fast neutrons, left until all the U<sup>239</sup> had decayed, and then dissolved in pyridine. The U<sup>237</sup> in the resulting solution was adsorbed on charcoal and desorbed with ammonium carbonate. The authors obtained an enrichment of ~500 and a U<sup>237</sup> yield of 15-20%. The present authors chose as initial compound uranyl dibenzoyl methane which has a much lower tendency to hydrolyze (Ref.7: R.B. Duffield, M. Calvin. J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol.68, 1129 (1946) and Ref.8: H. Goette, Angew. Chem., A, Vol.60, 1, 19 (1948)) (hydrolysis lowers the enrichment coefficient and the yield) than uranyl benzoylacetate; the latter is considered by Starke (Ref.3) to give the best results for U<sup>239</sup>. The uranyl dibenzoyl methane was prepared from uranyl acetate and dibenzoyl methane in methanol following the method described in Ref.9 (Rukovodstvo po preparativnoy neorganicheskoy khimii (Handbook for preparative inorganic chemistry) (Pod. red.G.Brauera) Card 2/5 Izd. IL, M. (1956)

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Enrichment of U<sup>237</sup> using the .....

S/186/61/003/004/007/007  
E037/E119

(Editor G. Brauer)). After recrystallisation the product contained 34% uranium. Before irradiations it was purified with BaCO<sub>3</sub>. 2-6 g of the uranyl dibenzoyl methane in a plexiglass cassette were irradiated in a low-voltage 14 MeV neutron generator (using the D(T,n)He<sup>4</sup> reaction). The cassette was placed about 3 cm from the centre of a T-target; the irradiation time was 3-5 hours and intensity ~10<sup>11</sup> neutrons per second. After irradiation the contents of the cassette were dissolved in 20 ml acetone with the simultaneous addition of a suspension of 10 mg BaCO<sub>3</sub> in 0.6 ml H<sub>2</sub>O. After mixing for 15 minutes the precipitate was separated by centrifuging and then it was washed with acetone. The BaCO<sub>3</sub> was dissolved in dilute HNO<sub>3</sub> and 0.1-0.2 mg of an Fe<sup>3+</sup> salt added to the solution. The uranium was precipitated on ferric hydroxide using CO<sub>2</sub>-free ammonia. After washing with aqueous ammonia the hydroxide precipitate was dissolved in 0.5 ml conc. HNO<sub>3</sub>. The resulting solution was α-counted on a Pt disc. The thin layer was then washed with conc. HNO<sub>3</sub> and the U<sup>237</sup> purified by precipitating the uranium on KU-1 (KU-1) cation exchanger followed by washing with a Trilon B solution to remove the contaminating activity. Further purification was carried out

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Enrichment of U<sup>237</sup> using the .....

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S/186/61/003/004/007/007  
EO37/E119

on the anion exchanger 9A3 -10 (EDE-10) using an inorganic acid (HCl or H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) as eluant. The amount of U<sup>238</sup> in the initial preparation was determined by weighing and in the U<sup>237</sup> enriched sample by  $\alpha$ -counting in a 2 $\pi$  ionisation chamber. The  $\beta$ -activity of the U<sup>237</sup> was measured using a standard torsion counter and standard targets for  $\beta$ -counting were prepared by shaking 20 mg of ground U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in alcohol and transferring the suspension to a paper filter. The U<sup>237</sup> enriched preparation for the standard targets for the  $\beta$ -counting was diluted with uranium to 20 mg U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. For determination of the total U<sup>237</sup> activity in the irradiated sample ~200 mg was roasted to U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The purity of the  $\beta$ -preparations was determined from their decay curves. To determine the contribution of  $\beta$ -activity due to UX<sub>1</sub> and UX<sub>2</sub> 20 mg targets were prepared from non-irradiated U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The same purification procedures were used for both irradiated and non-irradiated samples. After subtracting the components due to UX<sub>1</sub> and UX<sub>2</sub> from the overall decay curves, straight lines were obtained with slope corresponding to the half life of U<sup>237</sup> (6.7 days). The activity of U<sup>237</sup> at the moment irradiation ceased was used in the calculation. In selecting the above optimum conditions for

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Enrichment of U<sup>237</sup> using the .....

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E037/E119

separating the uranium with BaCO<sub>3</sub> the authors studied the effect of the amounts of water and BaCO<sub>3</sub> added to the uranyl dibenzoyl methane acetone solution on the amount of uranium and U<sup>237</sup> separated and also the effect of mixing time of the acetone solution and the aqueous suspension of BaCO<sub>3</sub>. The method described above gives a U<sup>237</sup> enrichment of ~8%. Acknowledgments are expressed to Yu.A. Vasil'yev for carrying out the irradiations.

There are 9 references (8 non-Soviet and 1 a translation in Russian from a non-Soviet publication). The English language references read as follows:

Ref.1: L. Szilard, T.A. Chalmers, Nature, Vol.134, 462 (1934).

Ref.2: as in text above.

Ref.5: as in text above.

Ref.6: as in text above.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960

[Abstractor's Note: This is an abridged translation.]

Card 5/5

*LBov, A.A.*

22885

S/089/61/010/005/013/015  
B102/E214

*21.3100*

AUTHORS: Bilibin, L. P., LBov, A. A., Naumova, I. I.

TITLE: Determination of the isotopic composition of lithium by the method of activation analysis

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1961, 528-529

TEXT: The present "Letter to the Editor" describes an express method for the determination of the isotopic composition of lithium. The method enables the determination to be made with sufficient accuracy without the use of complicated apparatus. The reactions  $\text{Li}^6(n, \alpha)\text{T}$  (thermal neutron induced, cross section  $930 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$ ) and  $\text{O}^{16}(\text{T}, n)\text{F}^{18}$  are used for the activation analysis. By means of these reactions the quantity of  $\text{Li}^6$  in a mixture of  $\text{Li}^6$ - $\text{Li}^7$  is determined. This method requires that one and the same compound containing lithium and nitrogen be used for the working sample and the standard. This compound must satisfy the following requirements: 1) It must be easily obtained from other compounds, 2) it must be suitable

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Determination of the isotopic composition... S/089/61/010/005/013/015  
B102/B214

for the preparation of the target, 3) it must contain sufficient nitrogen over the free path of triton, and 4) no positron or gamma activity with  $E_\gamma \geq 0.5$  Mev should appear by direct  $(n, \gamma)$  reactions on other components of the compound. The lithium compound to be analyzed is converted into a carbonate and it is then pressed into tablets of 40 mg weight (8 mm in diameter). These are placed in polyethylene caskets and arranged in the reactor hole at distances of 1 cm each. The positron activity of  $F^{13}$  and the annihilation of gamma quanta ( $E_\gamma = 0.511$  Mev) are measured, respectively, by an end-window  $\beta$ -counter and by a one-channel scintillation  $\gamma$ -spectrometer with NaI(Tl) crystal. On a 5 min irradiation in a thermal neutron flux of  $\sim 4 \cdot 10^{11}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>sec the carbonate of the natural lithium showed 4 hr after the irradiation a gamma activity in the photopeak of  $\sim 500$  pulses/min at an effectivity of  $\sim 0.07$ . The half-width of the photopeak was 0.1 Mev which corresponds to a halflife of 112 min. The  $Li^6$  content of the isotopic mixture is determined from the formula  $\eta = k\eta_0(1 - 2.7 \cdot 10^{-4}\eta_0) \left[ \frac{\eta_2}{\eta_1} \left( \frac{1+k}{k} \right) - 1 \right]$ , where  $\eta_0$  is the  $Li^6$  content in the natural isotopic mixture (in percents of

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22885

S/089/61/010/005/015/018

Determination of the isotopic composition... B102/B214

the number of atoms),  $k$  the dilution factor (weight ratio of natural and enriched lithium carbonates),  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  the activities per unit weight of the target of the working sample and the standard, respectively. The following results are obtained:

$\text{Li}^6$ weight in tablets, mg	0.45	0.65	1.45	2.10	6.8
Activity per mg of $\text{Li}^6$ in relative units	1.00	0.99	1.02	0.95	0.65

The sensitivity of this method of  $\text{Li}^6$  determination lies at  $10^{-6}$ - $10^{-7}$  g  $\text{Li}^6$ . Experiments were also made in which large tablets (20 mm diameter, ~500 mg) were enclosed in paraffin blocks and bombarded with 14 Mev neutrons. The flux was  $\sim 10^9$  n/sec and the time of irradiation 3 hr. Half an hour after the irradiation the  $\beta$ -peak of the  $\text{F}^{18}$  (natural isotopic mixture) was  $\sim 100$  pulses/min. There are 1 table and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1960

Card 3/3



BILIBIN, L.P.; IVANOVA, N.I.; LBOV, A.A.

Accuracy and sensitivity of the rapid luminescent determination  
of uranium. Zav.lab. 27 no.9:1063 '64. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Uranium—Analysis) (Luminescence)

S/080/62/035/001/010/013  
D204/D304

AUTHORS: Rachev, V. V., Maslennikov, B. K. and Lbov, A. A.

TITLE: The behavior of metallic Li surfaces in air and in argon, at low humidities

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 1, 1962, 189

TEXT: The investigation was undertaken to complement the existing data for interaction of lithium surfaces with water vapor in high concentrations, by determining the behavior of Li in argon and in air at low humidity. Specimens of freshly cut Li were exposed to atmospheres of up to 10% relative humidity, at 20°C, and the times required for the complete blackening of the surfaces were measured. No practical difference was found between the rates of attack in air and in argon containing ~1% O<sub>2</sub>. The reaction periods increased very sharply from ~1 hour at 9% to ~24 hours at 4% relative humidity. At ~0.7% relative humidity, in air at 20°C, the specimens did not darken after 72 hours. The results are explained by the formation of a transparent protective layer. This was confirmed by Card 1/2

The behavior of metallic ...

S/080/62/035/001/010013  
D204/D304

the greater resistance to attack of samples held previously for several hours at ~1% relative humidity at 20°C, as opposed to freshly cut surfaces. There are 1 figure and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: B. E. Deal and H. J. Svec, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 6173, (1953); J. Besson and W. Muller, C. R., 247, 1869, (1958).

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1961

Card 2/2

LBOV, A. A.; NAUMOVA, I. I.

Determination of impurities of gold by the radioactivation  
method. Zav. lab. 28 no.12:1475-1477 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Gold—Analysis)  
(Radioactivation analysis)

AM4027870

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Zy\*sin, YU. A.; Ibov, A. A.; Sel'chenkov, L. I.

Fission yields and their mass distribution; a manual (Vy\*khody\* produktov deleniya i ikh raspredeleniye po massam; spravochnik). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 63. 0117 p. illus., biblio., tables. 3,500 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, fission fragments, fission fragment yield, fission fragment mass distribution, asymmetric fission, fine structure, excitation energy, fission induced by Gamma rays, fission induced by charged particles, decay chain

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This manual gathers together and generalizes extensive experimental material on yields of fission products and the mass distribution of fission fragments accumulated from 1939 through 1962. It covers nuclear fission induced by neutrons,  $\gamma$  rays, charged particles of excitation energy up to 100 MeV, and spontaneous fission. The data on the fission product yields are tabulated. Some general conclusions are drawn concerning the laws governing the mass distribution of fission fragments. The book is intended for engineering-physicists, scientific workers, and engineers working in the field of nuclear engineering and nuclear physics.

Card 1/2

AM4027870

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Methods of determining yields of fission fragments - - 7  
Principal laws and characteristic features of the distributions of fission fragments by mass - - 10  
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SUB CODE: PH, NS

SUBMITTED: 01Aug63

NR REF SOV: 049

OTHER: 194

DATE ACQ: 20Mar64

Card

2/2

VLASOV, V.A.; VOYEVODIN, Ye.N.; LBOV, A.A.; MARTYNOV, N.P.; NIKITIN, Ye.A.;  
UTENKOV, G.G.

Possibility of maintaining low moisture in glove boxes. Zav.lab.  
29 no.5:586-588 '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Rubber--Permeability)

L 54747-65 EHT(m)/EPE(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/ENP(t)/ENP(b) Pr-4/Pu-4 LIP(c) RMH/  
 ACCESSION NR: AT5015401 UR/0000/65/000/000/0190/0194 JD/JG/GS/RM 37  
 541.183: 546.799.6 + 546.654 + 546.666 + 546.668: 34  
 547.914 30

AUTHOR: Bochkarev, V. A.; Lbov, A. A.

TITLE: Adsorption of curium<sup>27</sup>, lanthanum<sup>27</sup>, erbium<sup>27</sup>, and ytterbium<sup>27</sup> from lithium chloride<sup>27</sup> solutions by the AV-17-anion-exchange resin

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soosazhdeniye i adsorbtsiya radioaktivnykh elementov (Coprecipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 190-194

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth determination, rare earth adsorption, chromatographic analysis, anion exchange resin, curium purification<sup>16</sup>, americium purification<sup>27</sup>, transplutonium element

ABSTRACT: The object of this study was to select the optimum conditions for the separation of trace amounts of Cm and Am from rare earths on the AV-17 anion-exchange resin. The eluents used were LiCl and LiCl + C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH solutions. The partition coefficients D<sub>p</sub> of Cm, La, Er, and Yb were determined as a function of LiCl and HCl concentration and of

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temperature. As HCl increases, the adsorption of these elements declines. The best separation without addition of ethanol is obtained with 10 M LiCl + 0.1 M HCl. In this case, the separation factors  $D_{\text{v}}(\text{Cm})/D_{\text{v}}(\text{La})$  and  $D_{\text{v}}(\text{Cm})/D_{\text{v}}(\text{Yb})$  are 12 and 6, respectively (at  $T = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). At LiCl concentrations greater than 11 M, the separation of Cm from Yb decreases because the latter becomes much more strongly adsorbed. In addition, elution under these conditions is very time-consuming. For  $\text{LiCl} < 9 \text{ M}$ , the adsorption of Cm is slight, and the separation of Cm from Yb also becomes difficult. Addition of ethanol to LiCl solutions improves the separation of Cm and Am from rare earths. Thus, for example, the separation factor  $D_{\text{v}}(\text{Cm})/D_{\text{v}}(\text{La})$  in 10 M LiCl at  $T = 60^{\circ}\text{C}$  without ethanol is 7, and in the same solution containing 10% ethanol this value jumps to 20. The most suitable conditions for the separation of Cm and Am from rare earths are as follows: 10 M LiCl, 0.1 M HCl, 15-16 ml ethanol per 100 ml of solution, temperature  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Under these conditions, the separation factor  $D_{\text{v}}(\text{Cm})/D_{\text{v}}(\text{La})$  is equal to 35. Thus, the AV-17 resin can be used successfully for the separation of trace amounts of transplutonium and rare earth elements. 16

Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Mar64

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

OTHER: 006

Card

2/2

TSELINKO, M.G. (Zhitomir); OREKHOV, V.P. (Ryazan'); PANICH, K.I.;  
FEDOROV, I.V. (g. Kurgan); KUL'CHITSKIY, A.P. (g. Kurgan); A.M.  
(pos. Tovarkovskiy Bogoroditskogo rayona, Tul'skoy oblasti); GALLOVA,  
M. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika;  
YANOVICH, I. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya  
Respublika); KADLECHIK, I. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); PETRAK, M. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); PRITOKA, O. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); LBOV, A.G.

Suggestions and advice. Fiz. v shkole 22 no.6:62-64, 96 N-D '62.  
(MIRA 16:2)

1. 636-ya shkola, Moskva (for Panich). 2. Chkalovskaya srednyaya shkola Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Lbov).

LEOV, F.

At the sources of radio sport. Radio no.9:10-13 S '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

AGAFONOV, S.L.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.; BELYUSTINA, L.N.; GOLOV, I.I.;  
GUSEV, O.V.; DMITRIYEVA, V.I.; YEVLANPIYEVA, F.A.;  
YELISEYEV, A.I.; ZHAVORONKOV, E.A.; ZHARKOV, S.A.;  
KIR'YANOV, I.A.; KRAYNOV, L.A.; KUSTOV, K.L.; LBOV, F.A.;  
LIPATOV, N.A.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; MALYUGIN, V.N.; MARINOV,  
N.N.[deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; POTAPOVA, Ye.D.;  
TRUKHMANOV, G.A.; UKHIN, V.A.; FILIPPOV, V.A.; CHEBURASHKIN,  
A.M.; SHKOTOV, A.T.; GARANINA, L.F., kand. fil. nauk

[The city of Gorkiy; a guidebook] Gorod Gor'kii, Volgo-  
Viatskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 374 p. (MIRA 17:12)

Lbov G.F.  
AUTHOR: Lbov, G.F. 135-58-4-2/19  
TITLE: Mechanization and Automation of Welding in the Automobile Industry (Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya svarki v avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti)  
PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp 5-10 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The article contains information on welding methods and special welding equipment used at the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant. The machines are described and illustrated by photographs and schematic drawings, representing: a mechanical operator for spot welding which welds one row of spots in 2.6 to 3.2 min; multiple spot welding automats with a capacity of up to 20,000 spot welds per hour and more; universal multiple spot automats with interchangeable stamps with a capacity of 45 - 50 units per hour which weld high-quality joints without deformation; and multiple spot automats with small 125 kva transformers, ensuring a good control of current impulses. There are 4 photographs, 2 figures and 5 schematic drawings.  
ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant)  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 1/1

LBOV, G. F.

AUTHOR: Lbov, G.F., Engineer

135-58-5-10/17

TITLE: Standard Assemblies of Automatic Multi-Post Welding Machines  
(Tipovyye uzly mnogotochechnykh avtomatov)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp 29-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For several years special multi-post welding machines for the automobile industry have been under development by the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant. The article presents information that can be utilized by plants other than those of automobile industry, for the production of spot welding machines. Detailed data is given on the following assemblies: the welding transformer; the welding current distributor; the elements of the welding circuit; the feeder cable; the hydraulic welding pistol; the bottom electrodes.  
There are 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 1/1

LBOV, G.S.

Errors of the classification of images due to unequal matrices  
of covariance. Vych. sist. no.14:31-38 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L 08596-67 EWT(c)/ENF(1) LJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AR6029284

SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/006/V057/V057

53

AUTHOR: Lbov, G. S.

TITLE: The selection of an effective system of non-independent indicators

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 6V382

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vychisl. sistemy. Vyp. 19. Novosibirsk, 1965, 21-34

TOPIC TAGS: pattern recognition, monte carlo method, ballistocardiography, random process

ABSTRACT: The problem of recognizing <sup>16C</sup>  $k$  images is analyzed. The training assignment consists of finding a  $G$  containing  $N_1$  objects for the first image,  $N_2$  objects for the second image, etc. The objective in each selection of  $G$  is the realization of a vector  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  from the initial system of indicators. It is required to select the most informative system of indicators containing only  $m$  indicators. A survey of known methods for solving this problem is given. The analysis of a heuristic random search adaptive method based on the Monte-Carlo method with payment and penalty for individual indicators containing  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  is also given. The results of a digital computer experiment are presented. The author presents an analysis of ballistic cardiograms reflecting the shift of the patient's body during the ejection of blood

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UDC: 51:681.14:155



L 08596-67

ACC NR: AR6029284

from his heart with the aim of amassing the data on indicators characterizing each cardiogram for the case of recognition of 3 images. [ Translation of abstract] 3 illustrations and bibliography of 4 titles. V. Zhdanov

SUB CODE: 06,09,12

Card 2/2 *gd*

L 62938-65 EFP(c)/EFP(n)/EPA(B)-2/ENT(1)/ENT(n)/EFP(b)/EFP(t) IJP(c) WW/JD/JG  
 ACCESSION NR: AR5019143 UR/0137/85/000/007/A010/A010

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7A61

AUTHOR: Smirnov, M. V.; Usov, P. M.; Lbov, V. S.; Shabanov, O. M.

TITLE: Electrical conductivity and transfer numbers in the melt system  $\text{LaCl}_3 + \text{La}$

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta elektrokhimii. Ural'skiy fil. AN SSSR, vyp. 6, 1965, 57-64

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal, lanthanum, lanthanum chloride, inorganic anion, electric conductivity

TRANSLATION: The specific electrical conductivity of a melt of  $\text{LaCl}_3 + \text{La}$ , from pure  $\text{LaCl}_3$  to  $\text{LaCl}_{2.14}$  was measured in the interval 900-1015C. The specific ionic conductivity increases from approximately  $1.5 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$  for  $\text{LaCl}_3$  to approximately  $2.5 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$  for  $\text{LaCl}_{2.14}$ . Determinations were made of the transfer numbers of cationic and anionic chlorine in melts of  $\text{LaCl}_3$  and  $\text{LaCl}_2$ , with respect to a solid porous diaphragm, at 900C. In a melt of  $\text{LaCl}_3$ , the current through the diaphragm is basically carried by chlorine anions ( $n_a = 0.9$ ).

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L 62938-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5019133

while in a melt of  $\text{LaCl}_{2.14}$ , there is observed a considerable increase in the mobility of the  $\text{La}^{2+}$  anion in comparison to  $\text{La}^{3+}$  ( $n_{\text{L}} = 0.52$ ,  $n_{\text{K}} = 0.48$ ). The cathode yield with respect to the current (up to 90% La) confirms the appearance of a significant electron component and of an electrical conductivity for melts with an intermediate composition, close to those of  $\text{LaCl}_{2.5}$ . G. Svodtseva

SUB CODE: IC, MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, M.W.; LBOV, V.S.

Interaction of metallic cerium with its fused trichloride and the equilibrium constant of the reaction  $\text{Ce (liquid)} + 2\text{CeCl}_3 \text{ (molten)} \rightleftharpoons 3\text{CeCl}_2 \text{ (molten)}$ . Elektrokhimia 1 no.7:833-838 (MIRA 18:10)  
Jl '65.

1. Institut elektrokhimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

BAZALILAYA, V.S.; DENHMALETDINOVA, M.K.; L'DOKOVA, G.M.

Microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen in compounds of triterpenoid structure. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:943-944 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.

URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; ROBINZON, Ye.A.; ODINTSOV, M.G.; KASHAYEV, S.-Kh.G.; LE, B.

Determining the individual hydrocarbon composition of gasolines obtained from the petroleum of the Tatar Republic. Report No.1: Gasolines of the Bavly and Romashkino petroleum deposits. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.6:711-718 Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye Arbuzova Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.

(Hydrocarbons) (Tatar A.S.S.R.--Gasoline)

24(7), 11(4)

AUTHOR:

Le, B.

SOV/48-23-10-1/39

TITLE:

Some Results of the Spectroscopic Investigation of the Individual Hydrocarbon Composition of the Petroleum of the Tatar ASSR

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 10, pp 1174-1176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

By means of the Raman spectra of light the hydrocarbon compositions of seven gasoline samples (boiling point 150°) from petroleum of the Romashkinskiy (Devonian) and the Bavlinskiy (Devonian and lower Carboniferous) deposits of the Tatarskaya ASSR were investigated. The author endeavors to set up rules for the distribution of the hydrocarbon groups in the gasolines. The samples had been taken from different horizons of the deposits; gaseous hydrocarbons were not taken into account. Table 1 shows the percentages by weight found in the samples of paraffins, cyclohexanes and cyclopentanes as well as of aromatic hydrocarbons. The highest content of isoparaffins was found in Devonian samples. The samples taken from lower horizons were found to have a higher content of cyclohexanes and aromatic hydrocarbons than those taken from higher horizons. The distribution of hydrocarbons in

Card 1/2

Some Results of the Spectroscopic Investigation of the SOV/48-23-10-1/39  
Individual Hydrocarbon Composition of the Petroleum of the Tatar ASSR

individual samples according to their structure is shown by two further tables, viz. by table 2 with respect to isoparaffins and by table 3 with respect to the monosubstituted naphthenes and benzenes. The content of the two latter decreases with increasing length of the alcy radicals. Similar rules apply in the case of the majority of gasolines from Soviet deposits. There are 3 tables and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Chemical Institute of the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2



8(2)

SOV/32-25-3-48/62

AUTHORS: Kashayev, S. Kh. G., Le, B., Shagidullin, R. R.

TITLE: On the Methods of Producing and Evaluating Raman Spectra  
(K tekhnike polucheniya i obrabotki spektrov kombinatsionnogo  
rasseyaniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 3, pp 368-369 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some innovations in the analysis methods of gasoline fractions as to their hydrocarbon composition by means of the home-produced unit consisting of a spectrograph ISP-51, a comparator IZA-2, and a microphotometer MF-2 are described. Analyses were carried out according to the methods proposed by the Fizicheskiy institut i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Physics Institute and Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR). Considering the recommendations of Ref 2 the Hg lamp EPS-102 was connected via an electron stabilizer SN-2 and compensator LATR-1. The diaphragm according to Gartman was exchanged and thus a sharper spectrum obtained. The position of the objective was altered according to the stage of the analysis. In order to reach the maximum intensity of the spectrum without using too many vessels, a paper sheath (Fig 1) was made and used.

Card 1/2

In order to be able to use films of smaller size than the box,

SOV/32-25-3-48/62

On the Methods of Producing and Evaluating Raman Spectra

an insert to the box was made (Fig 2). A small device (Fig 3) was designed to facilitate the working with substances containing fluorescent admixtures. An instrument (Fig 4) made of brass foil was used for entering signs on the film. In order to facilitate the visual photometric evaluation a comparison with an iron spectrum is recommended. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziko-khimicheskikh metodov issledovaniya  
Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Laboratory for Physico-chemical Investigation Methods of  
the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

~~LE, E.~~; IZMAYLOV, R.I.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; LIPATOVA, I.P.

Determination of the individual hydrocarbon composition of Tatar  
petroleums. Report No. 4: Ligroine obtained from Romashkino  
Deposit crudes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 1:109-114  
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Khimicheskii institut im. A.Ye. Arbuzova Kazanskogo filiala  
AN SSSR.

(Ligroine)

LE, B.; IZMAYLOV, R.I.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; LIPATOVA, I.P.; KHASHAYEV,  
S.-Kh.G.; LAMANOVA, I.A.; BUKHARAYEVA, R.G.

Individual hydrocarbon composition of the petroleums of Tataria.  
Report No.5: Ligroine from the petroleum of the Bavly Oil Field.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1310-1315 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye. Arbuzova Kazanskogo filiala  
AN SSSR.

(Bavly region--Petroleum) (Ligroine)

LE, B.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; LIPATOVA, I.P.; BUKHARAYEVA, R.G.; LAMANOVA, I.A.

Determination of the individual hydrocarbon composition of oils  
of the Tatar A.S.S.R.. Report No.6: Ligroin obtained from  
petroleum of the Shugurovo oil field. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.  
nauk no.10:1858-1863 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kazanskiy institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.  
(Shugurovo--Petroleum--Analysis) (Ligroin)

URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; LE, B.; BUKHARAYEVA, R.G.; LAMANOVA, I.A.; LIPATOVA, I.P.

Determination of the individual hydrocarbon composition of gasoline in oils of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Report No.7: Gasoline from Shugurovo oil fields. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2063-2065 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'.  
(Shugurovo--Gasoline)

LE, B.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.

Certain regularities in the distribution of the individual hydro-carbon composition of ligroine of Tatar A.S.S.R. crudes. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.5:37-42 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazanskiy filial.  
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum) (Ligroine)

LE, B.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; BARANENKO, S.Ye.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.F.; BUKHARAYEVA, R.G.;  
LAMANOVA, I.A.; KURZHUNOVA, Z.Z.

Determination of the individual hydrocarbon composition of gas  
condensate fields of the Ukrainian SSR. Report No.1: Averaged gas-  
condensate of the Shebelinka field. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:  
1809-1816 0 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan' i Vsesoyuznyy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gaza, Khar'kov.



LE, B.; KASHAYEV, S.-Kh.G.; ZINYATOV, M.Z.; LIPATOVA, I.P.; LAMANOVA, I.A.

Raman spectra of normal paraffinic hydrocarbons C<sub>11</sub> - C<sub>17</sub> and their  
spin-lattice relaxation time. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 8 no.11:  
22-24 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazanskiy institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Kazanskiy  
gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

S/048/63/027/001/035/043  
B125/B102

AUTHORS: Le, B., and Urmancheyev, F. A.

TITLE: Spectral study of the individual carbon content of the ligroins of the mineral oils of Tatar

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 1, 1963, 102 - 104

TEXT: A combined method was used to study some characteristic features of the hydrocarbon distribution in the ligroins of the Tatar deposits Romashkino ( $C^{1Kis}_I$ ), Shugurovo ( $C^{1Kis}_I$ ), Al'met'yevsk ( $D_o$ ,  $D_{III}$ ), Bavly ( $D_{III}$ ). The distribution of the hydrocarbons in the benzines of the same deposits has already been studied by B. Le (Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 23, 1174 (1959)). The content of ordinary paraffins, and the total proportion of cyclopentane paraffin, are found to be distributed among geologic in accordance with established rules. n-decane, n-undecane and the naphthene p-paraffin hydrocarbons are found the least frequently in ligroin from the  $C^{1Kis}_I$  mineral oil and the most frequently in ligroin  $D_{III}$ . The n-nonane content decreases

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Spectral study of the ...

S/048/63/027/001/035/043  
B125/B102

from the higher to the lower beds. The content of naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons is the higher the less sulfur is contained in the mineral oil. All kinds of mineral oils contain all isomers of the alkyl benzenes except isopropyl benzene. The relative sums of the methyl ethyl benzenes and the trimethyl benzenes in the ligroins from the Romashkino, Bavly, and Shugurovo correspond approximately to the equilibrium conditions at 455°. The ratio between the n-propyl cyclohexane content and the isopropylcyclohexane content is ~3:1 in all beds. There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

KASHAYEV, S.Kh.G.; LE, B.; ZINYATOV, M.Z.

Viscosity, Raman spectra, and thermodynamic constants of  
the homologous series of normal paraffins C<sub>5</sub> - C<sub>18</sub>. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 156 no. 2:408-411 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut i  
Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'. Predstavleno  
akademikom B.A.Arbuzovym.

KASHAYEV, S.-Kh.G.; LE, B.; ZINYATOV, M.Z.

Proton spin-lattice relaxation, viscosity, and vibration of  
molecules in the n-paraffin series. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.6:1438-  
1440 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut i Kazanskiy  
institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

L 16933-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE

ACCESSION NR: AP5002835

3/0062/64/000/008/1484/1488

AUTHOR: La, B.; Urmancheyev, F. A.; Lipatova, I. P.; Bukharayeva, R. G.;  
Lamarova, I. A.

TITLE: Determination of individual hydrocarbon composition of petroleum of Tataria.  
Report 8. Ligroin of Romashkinskiy deposit (Al'met'yevskaya area petroleum)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1964, 1484-1488

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, hydrocarbon

Abstract: The individual and group composition of Ligroin (150-200°) of petroleum from the Romashinskiy Deposit, Al'met'yevskaya Area, was investigated. 46 aromatic and hydroaromatic hydrocarbons were found. The 146-205° fraction ( $n_D^{20} = 1.4362$ ;  $d_4^{20} = 0.7778$ , sulfur content 0.108%) was separated by silica gel adsorption into a naphthene-paraffin portion NPCh-1 (83.8%;  $n_D^{20} = 1.4246$ ;  $d_4^{20} = 0.7627$ ) and aromatic hydrocarbons A<sub>1</sub> (14.8%;  $n_D^{20} = 1.4980$ ;  $d_4^{20} = 0.8747$ ). A catalysate was obtained from NPCh-1 (yield 88.7%;  $n_D^{20} = 1.4330$ ;  $d_4^{20} = 0.7707$ ), comprised of 86% naphthene-paraffin portion NPCh-2 and 11.7% aromatic hydrocarbons A<sub>2</sub> (8.7% of ligroin and 9.1% in recalculation to converted six-member cyclanes). It was found that the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002835

ligroin contains 36.6% paraffin and 17.6% pentamethylene hydrocarbons. About 30% of the naphthene-paraffin portion constitutes fractions II, VIII, and XII, which are chiefly paraffin hydrocarbons of normal structure (normal nonane, normal decane, and normal undecane). Orig. art. has 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Kazan' (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Dec62.

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 40731-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c) Pr-4 JAJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5012397

UR/0020/64/157/006/1438/1440

21  
19  
8

AUTHOR: Kashayev, S-Kh. G.; Le, B.; Zinyatov, M. Z.

TITLE: Proton spin-lattice relaxation, viscosity and oscillations of molecules in the n-paraffin series

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 157, no. 6, 1964, 1438-1440

TOPIC TAGS: proton, molecule, intramolecular mechanics, intermolecular force, molecular property, paraffin wax, physical chemistry

Abstract: Results obtained in studying proton-spin lattice relaxation of the n-paraffin series, their viscosity values, and several characteristic parameter of combination spectra are discussed in the paper. Of greatest interest from among the results of the study at the temperature of  $205 \pm 1^\circ \text{K}$  was the constancy, within the limits of experimental precision of the relaxation parameter  $\beta = 1/T_1 \eta = 0.372$  for the entire paraffin series studied. Here  $T_1$  = duration of proton spin-lattice relaxation,  $\eta$  = viscosity of the paraffin molecules. In studies where organic liquids were diluted in nonmagnetic solvents, the constancy of  $\beta$  is a criterion of the smallness of intermolecular dipole-dipole interactions. In this case, viewing the successive series of paraffins as a "dilution" of the  $\text{CH}_3$ - groups by  $\text{CH}_2$  - groups, but which latter groups do enter

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L 40731-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012397

into the molecular structure, it can be assumed that the constancy of the relaxation parameter also points to the smallness of intermolecular interactions. Actually, if intermolecular interaction were substantial, then the more than threefold increase in molecular dimensions in the transition from  $C_5$  to  $C_{18}$  would have resulted in a substantial variation in the parameter. It is known that the temperature dependence of viscosity of nondissociative liquids is well expressed by the function:  $\eta = Ae^{W/kT}$ . Here, A and W = variables which are not dependent on temperature in the first approximation (W denotes the energy of activation). It is characteristics that combination spectra of n-paraffins in the solid state up to  $500\text{ cm}^{-1}$  have only a single line whose frequencies refer to deformation oscillations of the carbon skeleton of paraffin molecules, on the basis of theoretical calculations of longitudinal oscillations of models of continuous elastic rods. As the result of comparisons made of energy of activation and frequency of oscillation, it was found that the energy of activation is inversely proportional to the frequency of deformational oscillations of the carbon skeleton paraffin molecules. The values of viscosity, therefore, also depend on the frequency of skeletal oscillations of the molecule. This result is in good accord with the theory of viscosity, which holds that in the case of liquids with low intermolecular interactions "all observed effects point to the need to introduce into the theory of viscosity of fluids a member depending on intramolecular flexibility." The relationship  $1/T_1 = \beta\eta$  given

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L 40731-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012397

2

constant  $\rho$  leads to the conclusion that the spin lattice relaxation in the case of n-paraffin is also related to the skeletal oscillations of the molecules. Here it is apparent that essential to the relaxation mechanism is the relative movement of the nearest protons bound with different carbon atoms of molecule, since examinations shows that the  $\text{CH}_2$  - groups will move as a whole. It is also possible that individual atoms of residual oxygen play a substantial role in the relaxation mechanism. Orig. art. has 1 graph and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Kazan State Pedagogical Institute); Kazanskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Kazan Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

JPRS

Card 3/3

LEAGU, A.  
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: Collective Farms Department of the Ministry of Agriculture  
(Ministerul Agriculturii, Departamentul G.A.S.).

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, No 5, 1961,  
pp 14-28.

Data: "The Raising and Fattening Up of Pigs in the State Farms and the  
New Orientation in Meat Production."

LEAHU, X., ing.

Designing of conduit crossings under land communication ways.  
Rev transport 9 no.4:170-176 Ap '62.

LEAHU, X., ing.

New criteria for choosing the sewage systems and establishing  
the sewage networks. Meteorologia hidrol gosp 6 no.2:120-125  
'61.

LEANDRU, V.; PASCOCSCHI, S.; SCHIFOR, V.

"\* Kinds of willow in the neighborhood of Cimpolung Moldovenesc. p.44.  
(REVISTA PADURILOR, Vol. 70, no. 1, Jan. 1955. Bucuresti, Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC.  
Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955. Uncl.

DONITSA, N. [Donita, N.]; LEANDRU, V.; PASHKOVSKIY, S. [Paşcovschi, S.];  
PUSHKARU-SOROCHIANU, Ye. [Puşcaru-Soroceanu, E.]; SOCHAVA, V.

Legend to the geobotanical map of the Rumanian People's Republic  
[with summary in English]. Bot. zhur. 43 no. 5:639-643 My '58.  
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut geografii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.  
(Rumania--Phytogeography)

PASCOYSCHI, S.; LEANDRU, V.

The natural kinds of woods in the Danube Delta. Hidrologia 4:  
455-467 '63.



LEANDRU, Vadim

Contributions to the knowledge of modifications in the  
vegetal stratum after continuous cutting of the Norway  
spruce (north Moldavia). Comunicarile AR 13 no.5:433-437  
My '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de I. Popescu-Zeletin, membru  
corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

LEANOVICH, I.I.

Problem of planning and designing highways with paved wheel tracks.  
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser.fiz.-tekhn. no.2:113-123 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Roads)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and  
Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral  
Nervous System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16941

Author : Leantsyuk, A. S.

Inst : Academy of Sciences BSSR

Title : On Connections Between the Intercostal  
Nerves (Preliminary Report)

Orig Pub : Vesti AN BSSR. Ser. biyal. n., Izv. AN BSSR.  
Ser. biol. n., 1957, No 4, 111-117

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

L 64812-65 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5023224

RU/0003/64/015/010/0593/0594

AUTHOR: Leana, D.

TITLE: Reduction of the lead content in the mattes resulting from the melting of lead-copper concentrates <sup>20</sup><sub>B</sub>

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 10, 1964, 593-594

TOPIC TAGS: lead, copper, liquid metal, calcium carbonate, calcium oxide, metal melting

ABSTRACT:

The author reports on some industrial-scale tests to reduce the lead content of the mattes resulting from the melting of lead-copper concentrates. Good results were obtained with the addition of limestone to the agglomeration stage; a comparatively lead-poor matte was obtained by using calcium carbonate from the caustification in a proportion of 3.5 to 4 percent CaO in the mixture to be agglomerated.

Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 3 tables.

Card 1/2

L 64812-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5023224

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

JPRS

*MLR*  
Card 2/2

Translation from: Leayidy, I. 15-1957-7-9058  
Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,  
p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Leayidy, I., Novozhilov, N. I.

TITLE: Bivalved Phyllopod Crustaceans (Dvustvorchatyye listo-  
nogiye rakoobraznyye)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Paleontol. in-ta AN SSSR, 1956, vol 61, p 144

ABSTRACT: This is a re-examination of all the forms described  
up to the present which have keels or radial ribs on  
the valves (Leaiidae); they are known from Devonian  
to Middle Cretaceous from 45 localities in various  
countries and continents. In the systematic part,  
137 species are described from 40 genera of the sub-  
families Amphikoilinae, Monoleioloophinae, Hemicyclo-  
leaiine, Igorvarentsoviinae, Rostroleaiinae, Leaiinae,  
Liroleaiinae, Cycloleaiinae, Praeleaiinae, Estheriel-  
linae. In the chapter on the phylogenic development  
of Leaiidae, changes in the keel angle and the height-

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15-1957-7-9058

Bivalved Phyllopod Crustaceans (Cont.)

length ratio with time are examined for several genera. The distribution of several North American and European genera was determined in the Carboniferous deposits of the Karaganda basin, thus permitting correlation of the leaiid-bearing Dolinskiy and Tentekskiy series with the Conemaugh series of North America and the Stephanian stage in Western Europe. On the basis of the kinship of the Paleozoic leaiids of the Kuznets basin with the leaiids of the Upper Permian of Astralia, and also with the Upper Carboniferous leaiids of Western Europe, the age of the Kuznetskiy series is determined to be Lower Permian. On the grounds of the assumed kinship between the leaiids of the subfamily Amphikoilum in the Ostrogskiy series of the Kuznetsk basin and the Devonian Ulugkemia, widely distributed in southern Sibir' (Siberia), the Ostrogskiy series with Amphikoilum is considered to be synchronous with the Dinantian division. Ten tables of the stratigraphic distribution of leaiids are given: in the Carboniferous rocks of Western Europe, Kazakhstan, Sibir', and the Donets basin;

Card 2/3

Bivalved Phyllopod Crustaceans (Cont.)

15-1957-7-9058

in the Carboniferous and Permian deposits of North America; in the Permian and Triassic rocks of the Kuznetsk basin; in the Permian rocks of the Ural region, Brazil, and Australia; in the Triassic rocks of Germany and Africa; and in the Cretaceous deposits of Japan and Africa. Fourteen tables, 87 figures, and a bibliography with 98 references are included.

Card 3/3

N. I. Novozhilov



LEB, Jozsef, dr.

Ovarian tumors in childhood. *Gyermekegygyaszat* 14 no.6:175-179 Je  
'63.

1. Fov. Istvan Korhaz, Gyermeksebészeti Osztaly.  
(OVARIAN NEOPLASMS) (SARCOMA) (CYSTS)  
(CHORIOCARCINOMA) (RADIOTHERAPY)

DENES, Janos, dr.; LMB, Jozsef, dr.; DOMOTOR, Iaszlo, dr.

Fissura vesico-intestinalis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.35:1660-1661  
Ag 30 '64.

1. Budapesti Istvan Korhaz, Gyermeksebészeti Osztaly es Prosectura.

L 9019-66 EWI(m)

ACC NR: AP6001839

SOURCE CODE: HU/0021/65/000/001/0013/0017

AUTHOR: Leb, Jozsef--Leb, Y. (Doctor; Member of surgical ward and prosectura); Domotor, Laszlo--Demeter, Z. (Doctor; Member of surgical ward and prosectura) 26

ORG: I. Surgical Ward and Prosectura, Istvan Metropolitan Hospital, Budapest  
(Fovarosi Istvan korhaz I. Sebeszeti Osztaly es Prosectura) B

TITLE: Rare case of postradiational osteogenic sarcoma

SOURCE: Magyar Radiologia, no.1, 1965, 13-17 19

TOPIC TAGS: tumor, radiology, bone disease, radiotherapy, radiation biologic effect, pathology

ABSTRACT: The case of a 35 year old woman is described who developed osteogenic sarcoma on the side of the pelvic bone and sacrum which had been irradiated 23 years earlier following removal of a dysgerminoma. The brief presentation of the case is followed by a review of the concept of postradiational sarcoma and the literature data related to the disease. Conclusion are drawn on the basis of the authors' observations and of the cases reported in the literature. Attention is called to this rare but dangerous complication of radiotherapy and to the possibilities of its prevention. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 022

Card 1/1 jw

HUNGARY

IEB, Dr. Jozsef, and ZISZI, Dr. Kleoniki, Department of Pediatric Surgery (Gyermeksebészeti Osztály), (Chief Physician: Dr. Janos DENES), Istvan Hospital in Budapest (Fovarosi Istvan Kórház).

"Injuries of the Pancreas in Childhood"

Budapest, Magyar Sebészet, Vol 19, No 5, Oct 66; pp 297-302.

Abstract: In childhood, injuries to the pancreas are very rare. Over a period of eight years authors met only with two such cases. On the basis of their own experience and of cases described in the literature, they summarize the clinical aspects of the syndrome and the therapy to be administered, then describe their own two cases in detail. On the basis of their experience they consider early surgical intervention important; even in the case of a sure diagnosis exploration is necessary to exclude the possibility of other injuries. Finally they stress the importance of the administration of Trasylol in the case of traumatic pancreatitis. 22 References, predominantly Western.

1/1

- 62 -

LED, L.; KAPTSOV, N. A. (editor)

"Basic Process of Electric Discharges in Gases," (Osnovnyye protsessy elektricheskikh razryadov v gazakh), Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel'stvo Tekhniko-teoreticheskoy literatury, 672 pp, 1950.

Book W-22459, 22 Apr 52

PAUNEL, Elisabeta; CHELARESCU, Al., prof.; MIHUL, Anatolie; NENOFF, Teodor;  
LEBADA, Teodor

Studies on the ballast in the valley of the Moldava River. Studii  
tehn Iasi 13 no.1:121-137 '62.

1. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice,  
Fizica si stiinte tehnice" -Filiala Iasi - (for Chelarescu).

LEBADA, Th., ing.

Investment plan for 1965. Constr Buc no.756:1 4 July '64.

1. Direktor, Office of Systematization, Architecture, and Designing  
of Construction, Suceava.

PIATONOV, P., kand.tekhn.nauk;ZHIDKO, V., kand.tekhn.nauk;ZELINSKIY, G.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk;LEBADINSKIY, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automation of column-type grain dryers. Muk.-elev. prom. 25  
no.10:13-14 0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. I.V. Stalina.  
(Grain--Drying) (Automation)



LEBAN, F.

LEBAN, F. Hydromechanical and machine equipment of the Vuzenica Hydroelectric Plant. p. 486.

Vol. 9, No. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1956

ELEKTROPRIVREDA

TECHNOLOGY

Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

Alfonso, J.

Historia de Colombia. 2da ed. 1954. 111

Historia de Colombia. vol. 20, 1954

Colombia

so. In "Historia de Colombia" vol. 4, no. 10 Oct. 1956

LERANIDZE, Sh.A.

Problems requiring a rapid solution. Avt. dor. 18 no.3:  
23 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Zamestitel' ministra avtomobil'nogo transporta i shossey-  
nykh dorog Gruzinskoy SSR  
(Roads--Finance)

LEBANADZE, S.A.

LEBANADZE, S.A., inzh.

Prestressed reinforced concrete bridge over the Alazani River.  
Avt. dor. 21 no.1:36 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Alazani River--Bridges, Concrete)